

AD-A192 700

A PLANAR IC-COMPATIBLE TRANSFERRED ELECTRON DEVICE FOR  
MILLIMETER-WAVE OPERATION(U) JOHANNES KEPLER UNIV LINZ  
(AUSTRIA) MICROELECTRONICS INST H W THIM 31 OCT 86

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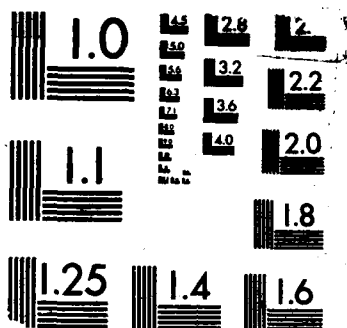
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
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A planar IC-compatible transferred electron  
device for millimeter-wave operation

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Contract No. DAJA 45-86-C-0039

"1st Periodic Report"

September 1986 - October 1986

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER 1st report	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) A planar IC - compatible transferred electron device for millimeter-wave operation		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED interim, Sept.-Oct.1986
7. AUTHOR(s) Hartwig W. Thim		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Microelectronics Institute University of Linz Altenbergerstr.69, A-4040 Linz,Austria		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DAJA 45-86-C-0039
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Contracting Office (Mr.G.B.Evans) 47th Area Support Group P.O.Box 160, Warrington, Cheshire,England		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) USARDS Group UK 223 Old Marylebone Road London NW1 5TH		12. REPORT DATE October 31, 1986
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 5
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) <del>This report is intended only for the internal management use of the contractor and the US Government</del>		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) One-dimensional computer simulation of the field effect controlled transferred electron device, ("FECTED"); device fabrication using n-GaAs Taylors grown on semi-insulating substrate material by chloride VPE; developing reactive ion etching; design of microstrip circuits.		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) During the first period of the contract a computer program has been adapted for use on an HP 9836CS desk computer. Results will be expected in November 1986. The device fabrication processes are presently being developed in order to improve yield. Reactive ion etching has been found to be of key importance for fabricating the overlapping gate cathode contact which is the key feature of the FECTED. Standard microstrip circuits have been designed and fabricated for testing the devices at Ka-band (26-40GHz). <i>Keywords:</i>		

The work accomplished during the first period of the contract ending Oct. 31, 1986 can be divided into three parts:

- computer simulation
- device fabrication
- circuit design

### Computer simulation

A one-dimensional computer program previously used for simulating transferred electron devices with ohmic and injection limiting cathode contacts is presently modified and adapted for running on an HP 9836CS desk computer. In order to adequately simulate the inherently two-dimensional MESFET - like cathode contact of the device (a schematic view of which is shown in Fig.1) a constant cathode current is used in the one-dimensional simulation closely resembling FET behaviour. Parameters will be changed systematically in order to optimize the device. One of the most important parameters is the doping times drift length product which will be optimized initially as this parameter together with the gate controlled injected current determines the field distribution within the drift region.

The work is carried out by a student as part of his master theses.

### Device Fabrication

Since no optimized design rules are yet available from the computer simulations we have designed the device according to our present understanding using computational results obtained previously by Rieder, Thim, Kuch and L bke (AEO 1983, 37, 217-221). From these calculations an optimum  $n \times L$  product of  $(10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3} \times 5 \mu\text{m})$  was derived for minimizing the length of the low field region at the anode contact. Previously tested devices exhibited long low field regions as the total drift length was made 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and 20  $\mu\text{m}$  long.

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The presently fabricated devices have 5  $\mu\text{m}$  long drift regions.

The first batch of devices fabricated in September exhibited short circuited gate-source regions caused by peeled-off metal contact layers as shown in Fig.2. The peeling-off occurred during a lift-off process along an insufficiently steep photoresist edge. In order to get steep edges reactive ion etching (RIE) is presently employed in the fabrication process of the second batch of devices. This work is in progress.

### Circuit Design

A Test circuit has been developed in microstrip technology which allows measuring the magnitude of the reflection coefficient between 26 - 40 GHz. The two-terminal device is mounted at the end of a  $50\Omega$  line and connected to ground via a substrate hole. Both gate and drain bias voltages are fed through  $\lambda/4$  sections in order to block off the RF signal. A stripline-waveguide converter is used for connecting the sweeper-circulator-detector circuit to the device. Standard numerical methods have been used for designing the stripline parameters.

### Research Plan

The work to be carried out during the remainder of the contract period is in accordance with the original plan described on page 6 of the research proposal. The official starting date of the contract is September 1st, 1986. The second interim report will be submitted on February 28, 1987.

### Conferences

H.W.Thim visited several US laboratories during September 1986 including ETDL, MSC, Hughes Aircraft and NOSC and attended the 1986 GaAs Symposium held in Las Vegas.

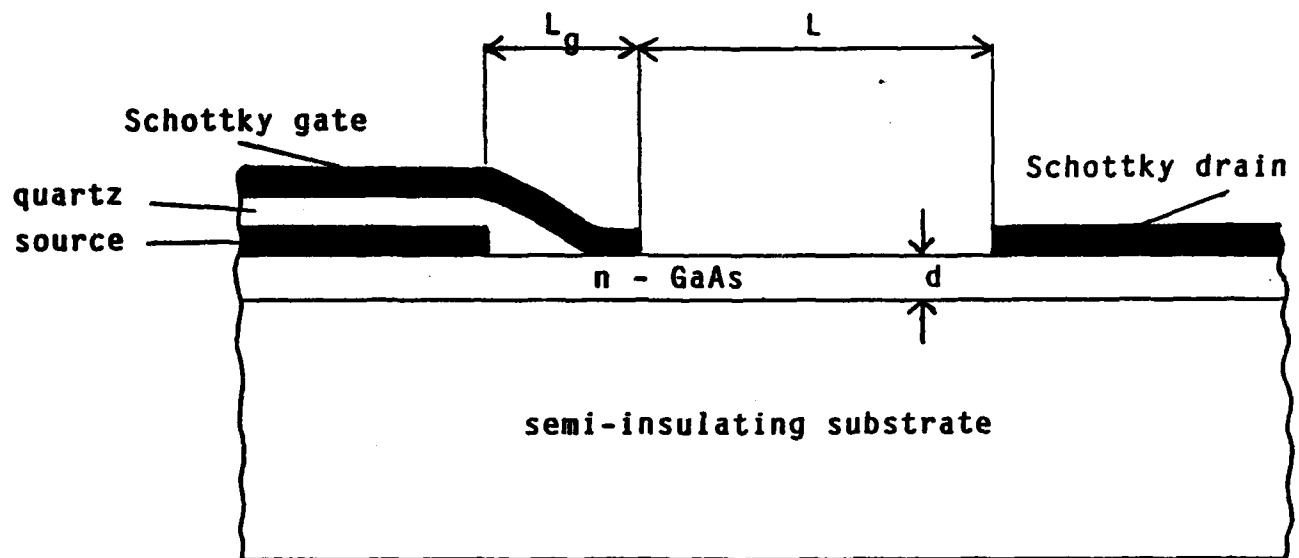


Figure 1  
Cross sectional view of the FEDTD

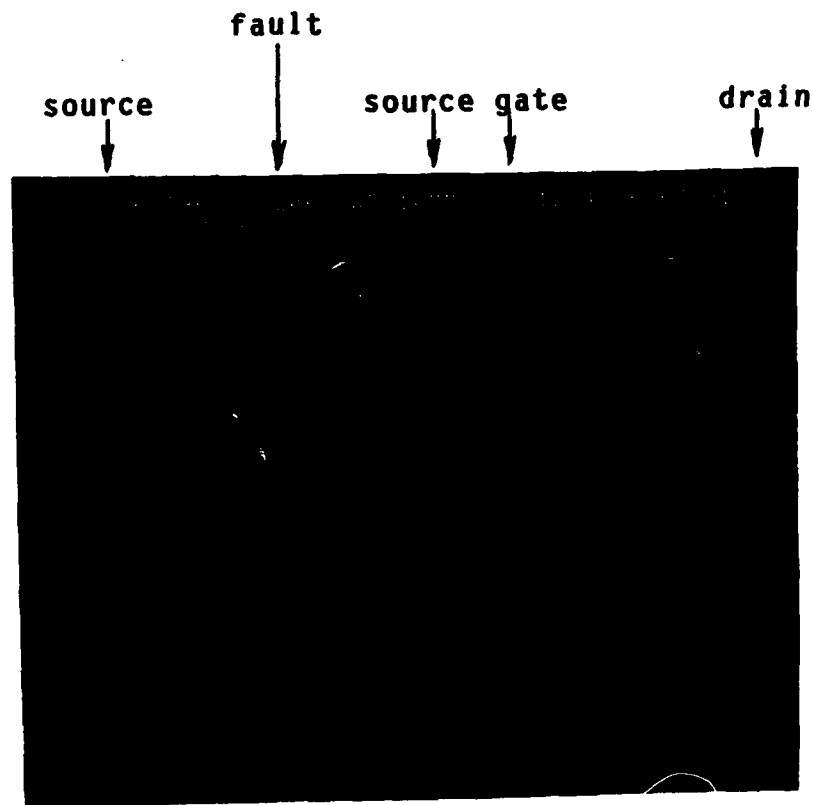


Figure 2  
SEM - micrograph of the device

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